

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9740 號九十四百七十九第 日二十月三月五十一光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

四月十一號一月四英港香

PRICE 2d PER MONTH



SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
April 9, HOSHINO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,112
t., P. J. C. French, Kuching 5th April.

C. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
April 10, HARTAN, British steamer, 1,183 t., T. G.
Poco & Foccolow 7th April, Amoy 8th, and
Swatow 9th, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAKE
& Co.

April 10, AMY, German str., 814 t., R. Kohler,
Shanghai 6th April, General—SIEMSEN
& Co.

April 10, CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremer,
Shanghai and Swatow 9th April, General—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 10, NIERSTEIN, German str., 732, Bartels,
Coblenz 4th April, Boosa—CHINESE.

April 10, FEKKE, Danish steamer, 397, C. A.
Lund, Helsingør 8th April, General—ARNHOLD,
KARBERG & Co.

April 10, JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Norwegian steamer,
1,107 t., H. Waage, Saigon 5th April, Rice—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

April 10, TRUMPH, German str., 674, P. Moes,
Whampon 10th April, General—WIELER
& Co.

April 10, PALAMED, British steamer, 1,489, C.
Jackson, Liverpool and Singapore 4th April,
General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 10, CAESARSCOKE, British steamer, 973
t., R. Cass, Nagasaki 5th April, Coal—MORRIS & RAT.

April 10, PEKING, German str., 954, G. Heuer,
Wuhuand Woosung 7th April, General—
SIEMSEN & Co.

April 10, FOOKSANO, British str., 691, Hogg,
Whampoa 10th April, General—JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co.

April 10, FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,533, Croad,
Whampoa 10th April, General—C. M. S.
N. Co.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
10TH APRIL

Vorwörter, German str., for Haiphong.

Triumph, German str., for Chefoo.

Kutsang, British str., for Shanghai.

Diamante, British str., for Amoy.

Nanow, British str., for Swatow.

Mogul, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.

Per Hafian, str., from East Coast.—Miss

Bushman, Dr. de Groot, Messrs. Knapple, and

Wood, and 151 Chinese.

Per Amy, str., from Shanghai.—2 Europeans,

and 16 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Gomes, str., from Hongkong—for Sing

apore.—Capt. Lucy, Mears John Andrew, W. G.

Greig, and E. Silken, for Bombay.—Capt. Web-

ber, for London via Bombay.—Messrs. John

Wallace and Andrew Harvey, for London.—Mr.

Morgan, from Yokohama.—For Colombo.—

Mr. J. J. Dickinson, for London.—Mr. and Mrs.

Steels, 2 infants, and 2 adults, and Mr. W.

H. Finley.

Per Amy, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. E. Os-

borne, for Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Rollis, Miss

Godfrey, Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson and Lorimain.

For Hicgo.—Mr. Do Rosedome.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Palamed*, from Liverpool

and Singapore 4th April, reports had fine weather

with E.S.E. wind until making land.

The Japanese steamer *Fusaki-maru*, from Kuching 5th April, reports had dull and cloudy weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamer *Caribou*, from Nagasaki 5th April, reports had fresh monsoon and misty weather throughout and heavy fog at approaches to port.

The German steamer *Peking*, from Wuhan and Woosung 7th April, reports experienced moderate N. and E. wind, thick and rainy weather, latter part of voyage foggy.

The German steamer *Amy*, from Shanghai 8th April, reports had fresh monsoon with overcast and damp atmosphere, since Pedro Blanco thick fog with light and variable winds.

The British steamer *Hafian*, from Foochow 7th April, Amy 8th, and Swatow 9th, reports fresh monsoon with some moderate N. and E. wind, and daily gales with rain, moderate N. and E. wind from Woosung to port. Light N.E. wind and misty weather, sea smooth.

From Swatow to port.

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SPIRITS.

COGNAC—Their popular "4 Star" quality and best—No better slipped.

COGNAC—Their well-known "2 Star" quality

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See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY,
The Best—Only one quality consigned.

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Invalids in particular are recommended to select this Wine. See Special Advertisement.

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For Connoisseurs the following Wines have their own distinctive merits.

"THE INVALIDE," pale, delicate, fine flavor.

"AMOROCO," a Stoner Wine, very popular.

"MANZANILLA," a clean dry appetizing Wine.

"SHEPP—"WHITE SPAL," a special favorite in China, very delicate and soft.

CLARET,
Perfectly pure, Bordeaux, not loaded to please visited palates.

MOUTON.....in quarts and pints.

LAROSE.....in quarts and pints.

ESTEPHE.....in quarts and pints.

MARGAUX.....in quarts and pints.

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Benzodine from the Ministry.

C. P. & CO. are the sole Consignors of this world wide known Liqueur.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms.

market.

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Chines Customs Special Report on Tea.

Customs Special Reports on Silk, Native
Opium, Opium Crude and Prepared, Medicines
known in Yangtze Porta, and Chinese
Musical Instruments.

English Man's Own Lawyer New Ed. 1883.

English Man's Own Lawyer New Ed. 1883.

Ingoldsby's Logbooks, complete, with Crick-
shank and Leach's Illustrations 40 cents.

Keulegian's New English Dictionary—238
Illustrations, 25 cents.

Appleton's General Guide to the United
States and Canada.

Keeling's Guide to Japan.

A Scotch Guide to Europe.

Harper's Handbook for Travellers in Eu-
rope and the East.

Appleton's European Guide.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe

Brooker's Guide to Paris, Central Italy, and
Northern Germany.

Living Paris and France—a Guide book.

Murray's Complete Guide to India & Ceylon.

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Bradshaw's A. B. C. United States, Canada,
and Mexico.

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by sea and land.

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spare darts and slugs; an outfit of arrows of
amusement on board Ship.

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HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR

NEW STOCK

OF

SUN HATS AND HELMETS

AND

STRAW HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

122

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The LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUT-

FITTING DEPARTMENT'S are now replete

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DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY,

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W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

Block's Large Atlas of the World.

Contemporary Review containing the cele-
brated Article on the Biennial Dynasty.

Illustrated Horse Breaking, by Capt. Hayes.

Matthew Arnold's Culture and Anarchy.

Vasco da Gama.

Lloyd's Geography.

Physical Geology, by Wright C.

Wandering of Globes Trotter, by Wingfield.

Caine's Trip Round the World.

Evil of the East, by Kasmin Bay.

Solid Gold Tennis Shoes.

Ayre's Champion Tennis Balls.

Stylographic Pens.

Fountain Pens.

Dressing Cases, Brush Cases, Cigarette Cases,
and Novelty Curiosities.

New Pictures by Collier & Collier, Broad-
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UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

BEST SCOTCH WHISKY, IN ROUND
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Entirely free from Fuel Oil.

EXTRACT.

ART AND MONEY.

Some time ago Mr. William Morris, poet and socialist, announced, during a friendly argument at his own house, a very curious doctrine which seems to be at the root of the doctrines which he teaches, and which his followers believe. It was that if the maximum of riches allowable to be held by any individual member of society were fixed by an iron law it would make no difference in the amount of useful production. He set forth that no work worth doing was done from a motive as sordid as a love of money, and that in his Utopia, where every man would be engaged in the pursuit he was inclined to, like virtue, would be a sufficient reward in itself.

To many minds the contention will appear so utterly ridiculous as hardly to demand refutation, and yet it is a corner-stone of the creed which not only Mr. Morris, but many other able and educated men, teach. For that reason, if for no other, it deserves to be carefully looked into, and, for our own part, we prefer to do so far as possible by the light of ascertained facts, instead of merely putting one opinion against another. And facts are not merchandise of which Mr. Morris is very fond. For instance, when he vaguely says that England would produce far more if the leisured classes were forced to work and the workmen had shorter hours, while all laboured at the production of necessities, he fails to supply statistics as to the number of absolutely idle men in the country and the quantity of luxuries imported from abroad. Again, what sort of a treadmill would life be with nothing but necessities? It would be an earthly Paradise hardly worth having which possessed neither good wine nor good tobacco—the highest luxuries—to say nothing of "the comforts of religion," which the poet threatens to abolish also.

But is money such a frightful curse in reality as all this makes it? Is it such a very dreadful thing to be a capitalist? We leave those conundrums to be answered by economists, merely observing at present that the Morrisonian assumption of a necessary antipathy between capital and labour is unwarranted. Would it not be a higher ideal to try and reconcile them? That, however, is by the way. What we at present mean to show is that a large proportion of the rich, in which the rich values most highly has been done for the sake of money. Had it not been for the hope of becoming capitalists, which Socialists in the future are preparing to render impossible, the world would have been poorer by the loss of much that has been done for it. Let us take one branch of human activity as a sample of the rest, and let it be literature. Authors, we all know, are animated by the highest possible motives. They have many rewards which are not given to other workers. Fame, glory, immortality, might be supposed to diminish in them the craving for earthly lucre. Yet it would not be difficult to show that the greatest writers would not have worked so much or so well but for the sake of solid reward.

Suppose we begin with what is uncontestedly the highest literature in our language. Would William Shakespeare have given us his plays but for the money they produced? It is as far as we can see the only motive that inspired him. He never wrote balderdash about art for art's sake; he cared as little for contemporary notoriety or future fame than Mr. Donnelly thinks he was not the author of his own works; but in the fulness of time he retired on the little competency that had brought him in, and to attain which seems to have been the main object of his modest ambition. Had Shakespeare lived under the formula, "To every man according to his needs," depend upon it he would have exerted himself less than he did. Among moderns we do not know of any who comes nearer Shakespeare than Sir Walter Scott. He is also a universally admitted favourite. Dominic Sampson is only a little less familiar than the Fat Knight, and Dandie Dinmont and Meg Marillier, Edie Ochiltree and Jonathan Oldbuck have unquestionably taken a place in the imagination of national portrait galleries. But a very great deal of Scott's work was done for the frankly avowed purpose of making money. The great object of Scott's life was to find out the families which are the special objects of the anti-party of Mr. Morris. Had he lived under a Socialist régime what would he have become? We can easily guess. He would have tramped about the Borders listening to the "ballants" of the old wives; he would have wandered in Highland straths and corries, picking up quaint stories and ancient legends; he would have visited every old ruin in the country, and sat for hours in them dreaming over the past, as he would sit on a stone which is still shown in Melrose Abbey; but he would not have published. Perhaps, like his friend Ramsay of Ochterley, he would have left at death a heap of undigested manuscripts, but he would hardly have taken the trouble to work his ideas into the form of novels, which he did for the express purpose of becoming a capitalist. If these examples are not strong enough in themselves to make our point clear, Mr. Morris can, at all events, hardly fail to admit that Voltaire affords a conspicuous example, for Voltaire, to some extent, worked for objects held in common with the atheistical Socialists of to-day. Voltaire's love of money, nay, his miserliness, is quite indisputable. In this case Socialism, as preached by Mr. Morris, would have meant the emptation of his very strongest incentive to labour. And which of our contemporary writers but works, more or less, for money? Lord Tennyson, undoubtedly the greatest of living poets, and one who is loved everywhere as a man, besides being admired as a writer, would probably laugh at Mr. Morris to scorn if he happened to hear his theory enunciated. Mr. Knowles or Messrs. Macmillan might profitably be consulted as to the Laureate's idea of monetary reward, for one of his strongest beliefs is that the publisher's capital is the chief factor in the success of a book. He writes his poetry without hope or desire of reward. It is the work he delights in. Yet if he had not a second string to his bow, if he had been dependent for a livelihood on his pen, if by its aid alone he had hoped to become a capitalist, we feel confident the quality of his work would have been improved. He could not have afforded to be so prolific as he is even in the "Earthly Paradise," and the easy writer of his time would elsewhere have been exchanged for livelier pastimes. Indeed, it will be found that wherever a writer has declined the sordid pleasure of making money, the world has been a loser.

Look at Sir Thomas Brown. Mr. Morris will probably bear us out in asserting that in his case, gifts strong enough for the production of the very highest literature were squandered in curious notes and researches, which have just left us enough to see what the writer was capable of. But Sir Thomas Brown had not to rely upon his pen, he had little ambition, and he worked exactly by the Socialist ideal.

If the facts we have adduced from literature are so strong where money is professedly of small account, what are they likely to be in those callings where it is the chief attraction? How many great mercantile projects, how many feats of engineering, how many triumphs of inventive work would have been achieved but for the loss of money? It is surely as clear as day that to shear

away so many recognised incentives to human action would be nothing less than to damp the furnace fires of energy and enterprise and to start the human race upon a path of retrogression.—*Globe*.

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From 1st June for 4 Months.

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Apply to ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
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ROOMS with Servants' Quarters, Wash and
Gas laid on.

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A LARGE & WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 ROOMS,
with 2 BATHROOMS, Praya East, next
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to end of October.

Apply to MEYER & CO.,
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